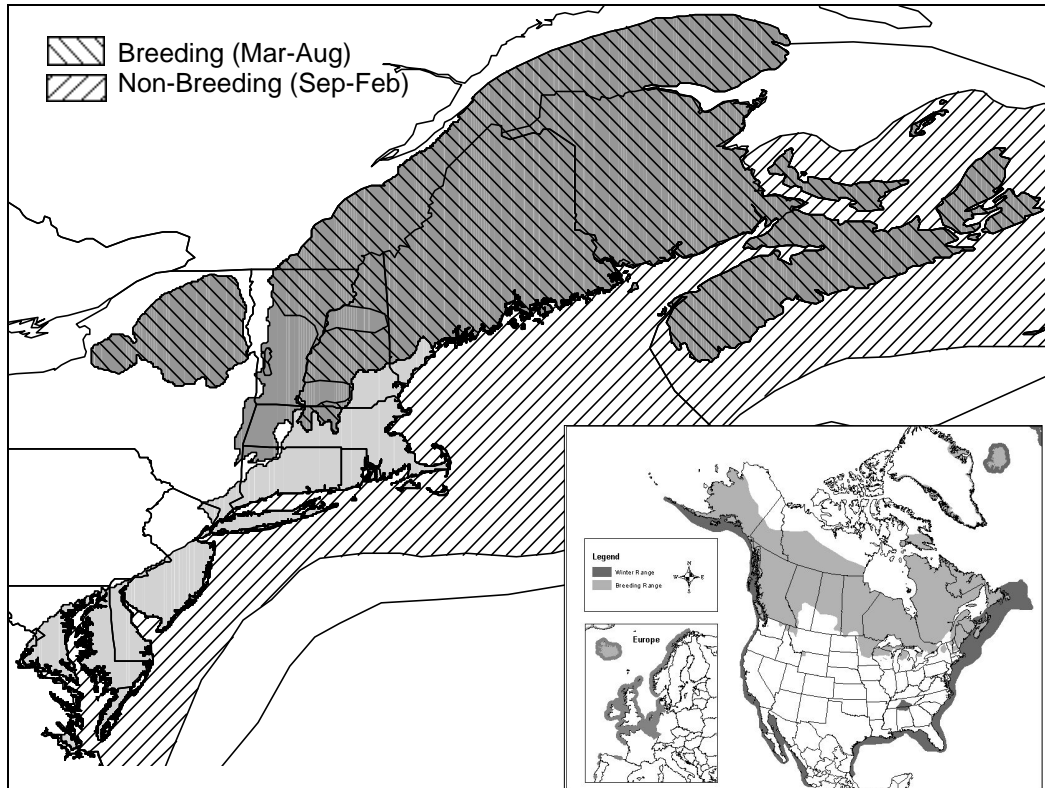


COMMON LOON

Gavia immer**Regional Occurrence** (BCRs 14, 30)

- Distribution: breeds, winters and migrates in region
- Habitats used: lakes, small islands, floating bog mats, and marshy hummocks (breeding); seacoasts, bays; along lakes and rivers (migrating & non-breeding)

PIF BD=1; PIF ND=2

Regional Abundance

- 2000s population size: US—5602-5834b; CAN—125,816b
- 1990s population size: US—unknown; CAN—5,400
- Historical population size: unknown, but similar to current
- Regional population currently stable in US, but impacted by multiple stressors; Regional population decline in CAN

PIF RA=4; PIF PT=3

Regional Threats

- Habitat loss due to shoreline development, water level fluctuations, human disturbance (recreational pressures); entanglement (fishing line, nets), environmental pollutants (i.e. mercury), oil spills, lake acidification
- Disease/parasites (botulism, emaciation syndrome)

PIF TB=2; PIF TN=3

Conservation Status: Abundance (b=breeding, nb=nonbreeding, t=total individuals) and Conservation Rank

Global	North America	BCR 14	BCR 30	Mid-Atlantic	S. New England	Gulf of Maine	Maritimes
580,000t	575,000t	5,900b	0b	0b	987-1,219b	10,477b	125,816b
IUCN- Not Evaluated	NAWCP- Moderate Concern (PI=99%)	Moderate (PI=3%)	Moderate (PI=0%)	VA-SN; MD-S4N; DE-SZN; NJ-S4N	NY-S3S4; CT-S1B, SZN; RI- SZN; MA-S1; VT-S2B,S4N	MA-S1; NH-S3B, SZN; ME-S4S5B, S4S5N; NB-S4B, S4N, S5M; NS-S4B	QC-S5; NB-S4B, S4N, S5M; PE-S1B, S4N; NS-S4B

Conservation Needs: *Sustainability:* 0.48 chicks fledged / territorial pair; *Density and Foraging Habitat:* 2.4 territorial pairs/ 1,000 acres; lakes >60 acres in clear water of littoral zone (upper 5m) with low-density vegetation; numerous small islands, irregular shoreline that creates coves; fresh or salt water; adaptable, also may feed in turbid water if shallow, but dives deeper in clear water, 60 m; activity centered over shoals, outcrops, tributaries and marshes; *Issues:* limits of habituation are unknown and best addressed through site-specific scenarios; Breeding conservation programs and monitoring/protection of nesting sites in areas of human recreation are essential. Wintering areas along the coasts need protection from oil spills; *Research Needs:* ID census interval, link breeding/wintering grounds, emaciation syndrome, offshore densities, link to other inland waterbird conservation opps; *Monitoring Needs:* CAN surveys, wintering surveys, migration counts, ID key habitat and restore; *Population Goals:* restore (increase); *Habitat Goals:* manage fisheries interactions